Department of Veterans Affairs Veterans Health Administration Washington, DC 20420 Replaces VHA DIR 10-95-055; replaced by VHA DIR 2002-071, dated Nov. 12, 2002

VHA DIRECTIVE 2001-017

March 23, 2001

## THE PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

- **1. PURPOSE:** This Veterans Health Administration (VHA) Directive re-issues policy for implementing the Program for the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in VHA. *NOTE:* This policy applies to all employees and covers employees outside of the workplace while conducting government business, and non-employees while conducting business in the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) workplace.
- **2. BACKGROUND:** Sexual harassment is a violation of section 703 of Title VII. It is a form of employee misconduct that seriously undermines the integrity of the employment relationship.
- a. Specifically, sexual harassment is unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature not only when the conduct is made as a condition of employment, but when the conduct creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment. Sexual harassment is not limited to explicit demands for sexual favors. It also may include such actions as:
  - (1) sexually-oriented verbal kidding, teasing, or jokes;
  - (2) repeated sexual flirtations, advances or propositions;
  - (3) continued or repeated verbal abuse of a sexual nature;
  - (4) graphic or degrading comments about an individual or the individual's appearance;
  - (5) the display of sexually-suggestive objects or pictures;
  - (6) subtle pressure for sexual activity; and
  - (7) physical contact such as patting, hugging, pinching, or brushing against another's body.
- b. Although sexual harassment can take a variety of forms, two distinct categories of such claims are consistently recognized:
- (1) Quid pro quo sexual harassment occurs when sexual favors are sought in return for job security, benefits, or opportunities. It can be in the form of a threat, such as "perform sexual favors or get fired," or "your job will become intolerable unless sexual favors are granted." Even if the supervisor does not follow through with any action, the threats alone may constitute a hostile work environment. Sexual harassment may also include rewarding an employee in return for sexual favors, such as giving cash awards, higher ratings, or promotions. Quid pro quo sexual harassment involves a manager or supervisor, that is, someone with supervisory authority who can carry out the threat or promise. VHA is strictly liable for quid pro quo sexual harassment carried out by its managers or supervisors. Based on recent Supreme Court decisions, it does not matter if the employer did not know or could not have known of the harassment. Therefore, no form of sexual harassment or retaliation will be tolerated.

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- (2) Hostile work environment sexual harassment occurs when sexual comments or conduct unreasonably interfere with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment. A supervisor or co-worker may be responsible for this type of conduct, or a non-employee in certain circumstances. Hostile work environment harassment can be established even if others do not find the conduct offensive. It may also be established even if both males and females are subjected to the conduct, if the conduct affecting one gender is more egregious. VHA is liable for preventing a hostile work environment. Supervisors and managers must show:
- (a) They exercised reasonable care to prevent, and correct promptly, any sexually harassing behavior, and
- (b) The victim of the harassment unreasonably failed to take advantage of any preventive or corrective opportunities that VHA provides.
- c. Jokes, remarks, teasing, rude, or obnoxious behavior, pranks, non-sexual conduct, or questions that contain sexual overtures can also be a form of sexual harassment, are not acceptable in VA's professional work environment and will not be condoned. Managers and supervisors who tolerate such behavior by failing to take immediate appropriate action, or who retaliate against employees who report incidents of sexual harassment, are also subject to disciplinary action.
- **3. POLICY:** It is the policy of VHA to maintain a work environment free from sexual harassment and intimidation. Sexual harassment is unacceptable conduct in the workplace and will not be tolerated.
- **4. ACTION:** VHA officials at the field and VHA Headquarters levels must be in full compliance with both the spirit and intent of Administration and Department policies as well as all other applicable Federal regulations.
- a. VISN offices and field facilities must have a written policy designed to prevent sexual harassment; this policy is to be included in employee and supervisory orientations, manuals, newsletters, and regular personnel communications. Employee education and training efforts designed to prevent sexual harassment must be provided in accordance with Department and Administration policies. *NOTE: Prevention is the best tool for eliminating sexual harassment.*
- b. All employees are expected to refrain from all forms of sexual harassment. Employees engaging in sexually harassing activities may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.
- c. Persons who believe they are victims of sexual harassment should contact an Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Counselor in the Office of Resolution Management (ORM), a union representative if the employee is a member of a bargaining unit, the Office of Inspector General, or the local EEO Affirmative Employment Specialist. *NOTE:* Sexual harassment is illegal.

## 5. REFERENCES

- a. VA Manual MP-7, Part I, Chapter 2, Section F.
- b. Section 703 of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- c. Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978, issued pursuant to Title 5 United States Code (U.S.C.) 901, et seq.
  - d. Executive Order 12106 (44 Federal Regulations 1053, January 3, 1979).
- **6. FOLLOW-UP RESPONSIBILITY:** The Director, Management Support Office (10A2E), is responsible for the contents of this Directive.
- **7. RESCISSION:** VHA Directive 10-95-055 is rescinded. This VHA directive expires on March 31, 2006.

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